leties. He was fond of going out to the base-

A LOOK BACKWARD AT YALE

THE UNDERGRADUATE DAYS OF PRES-TOPIC WELECT HADDEY.

A Poem Written by Him About the Faculty end the New Chapel-Customs at Yale Then The Tale Spirit-Youthful Characteristics of Mr. Hadley-His Scholarship.

When Arthur Twining Hadley was a Yale undergraduate in the class of 1876 the university did not exist. Not only was Yale a college, but the college was the academic department, the other branches being dependencles, more islands of Guam to the great repubso strongly did this exclusive feeling prevall that strenuous objection was made to Julian Kennedy, a member of the Sheffield Scientific School, rowing on the crew, though his broad, long back and mighty arm had much to do with forging the shell ahead to unacsustamed victory.

I am a Roman citizen," said the classical student, and sniffed disdainfully toward all outside the sacred boundary of the fence.

The campus practically comprised Vale. I lay green and open to the view, bisected by the old brick row in its naked entirety, and with the two modern dormitories. Farnam and Durfee, at the upper end. There was no arch, no pent-up quadrangle; the great elms cast their shadows as freely as they had for a century agone.

College rooms were allotted to the students in due order of priority. While those in Farnam and Durfee were the most expensive and convenient, Old South, with its ample spaces. its low studded ceilings and its mammoth hearths was the favorite with many seniors and juniors. The sophomores huddled in South Middle, where they could do no harm, since vandalism must be improvement, and where their excessive vitality rendered them indifferent to a leaky roof, crazy casements, uneven floors, and a dearth of all sanitary arrangements. There was but meagre picking left for the freshmen, thus forced under the care of the New Haven landlady, a much harsher nurse than fell to Romulus and Remus.

Each class, then averaging in number, say, 120 members, was in itself a complete body politic. The lines were distinctly, even sternly. drawn, and there was absolutely no social commingling. In a way, the ideals for the four years were governed by that old song, "As Freshmen First Wo Came to Yale." Thus, it was considered the loyal part for sophomores to revel at night with torch and mask : for juniors to take their ease, smoking and singing glees, and for seniors to be sentimental and dignified. Tradition ruled remoraclessly, and any custom adhered to beyond the recollection of an undergraduate, say for five years, was med to run from time immemorial.

Class feeling was intense. It was thought wellnigh traitorous for a man to fail to take part in any class function. Thus the delicate and the near-sighted were emulous to hold the front ranks in the rushes; thus the impecunious managed in some way to attend the promenade concerts and the class suppers. Let the "Soventy-six!" "Seventy-six!" be raised on the campus, and the Dig would desert his midnight lamp, the Deacon would forget that he was a man of peace. To paraphrase De-entur's toast, it was "My class, first and last; right if may be, wrong if must be; in any event, my class!"

Classes were themselves divided into society men and neutrals. There were two scoret societies in each year, the membership of each for the first three years being about thirty-five. but in senior year only fifteen. Thus, during the years when by far the most important col-lege honors were allotted, the society men by combining had at least a bare majority. Besides, the neutrals, for the most para from lack of a common reason for their neutrality, had little homogeneity and consequently less influence. Thus Yale was society ruled. Society men made up the committees; society men took such distinctions as the class could grant. For instance, five editors of the Yale Literary Magazine, commonly called the Lit, were elect ed at class meeting during junior year. The two junior societies, Psi U. and D. K. E., would unite on a ticket and force it through. Of course, such a system engendered heart-burnings, but, as the Irishman said about a domes-tic row, "it was all in the family." Against the outsider, whether upper classman, towny or member of the faculty, the class presented

Athletics were just beginning to be an important factor in college life. For years Yale had been uniformly unsuccessful in her contests, so much so that "Yale luck" was the synonym for ill luck of the darkest, dreariest blue. If an oar broke or a shell was smashed or a pitcher strained a sinew, as was the order of the day, men shrugged their shoulders, muttered "Yale luck," and hoped for better

things some time.

With '70 better things began to come. Bob Cook was in this class, back from England, with a brand-new stroke in his valise. It was then that the change was made from the sixcared races at Saratoga, in which ten or twelve famous crew with which Cook awang to victory at Springfield in 1876, with such men of pluck and brawn as Kennedy, Kellogg and "Doc Fowler behind him. No wonder that a new boathouse was built and an enthusiasm aroused which has kept at white heat ever since. Before this baseball was probably the most popular sport, the frequent games at Hamliton Park forming probably the pleasantest outdoor diversion of studious men like Hadley, who took their athletics vicariously and through their eyes. As for football, the game was unknown until 1872, when an association was founded and a twenty formed. The game as then played consisted mainly of slugging and wrestling matches. Old graduates will remember with interest how a scrub team of Eton and Harrow graduates residing in New York came up to show the Yale men how to play the English game, and incontinently retired from the field in ambulances. There was none of the minor sports of such infinite variety at the present time. Tennis was unknown, save as it might be recollected that the States-General met once in a tennis court, and golf was unknown.

Class boat races were held each fall at Lake Saltenstall, and it was then that some genius unknown to fame lisped forth these lumortal

And if it is a girl, sir, we'll dress her up in blue

And send her out to Saltenstall to coach the fresh Disti Crew;

And if it is a boy, sir, we'll put him on the crew, And he shall wax the Harvarde, as his daddy used

to do. Tradition provided plenty of rough-andtumble exercise, especially for freshmen and

sophomores. The manner in which the campaign committees canvassed for piedges to the freshmen societies could scarcely be called moral suasion, the unhappy newcomer running grave risk of being rent apart, like the baby of Solomon's judgment, in the hot and breathless rivalry. Then there was the annual rush between the freshmen and sophomores early in September, which was at least tacitly authorized by the faculty, and the cane rush on Washington's Hirthday, which was to a degree winked at. These rushes raight well be called pressing engagements, from which no participant could escape. Each class was formed by the cager upper classmen into a solid phalanx, four abreast, and twenty rows deep, with arms closely interocked and the big men to the front, though the little ones entreated to be placed there. Then, at first with class song, but later in ominous silence, the masses slowly approached nearer and nearer until they met. The front ranks shot up into the air. There was a pressure of an incredible number of foot-tons, and then one side doggedly gave way until it yield ed in atter rout and confusion. Those of the contestants having any breath remaining sprang into individual conflicts, from which

ably, with a wild, blindfolded rush down the side of East Bock, and invariably ending with a smart slapping against the fraternity ceiling. the neophyte being tossed from a blanket,

vibrated by twoscore sturdy arms. The intellectual repast provided by the collego curriculum was a solid one, consisting of Latin, Greek and mathematics, with history, perhaps, or natural philosophy or logic as trimmings. There were but few optionals, and those of minor importance, barring Porter's 'Human Intellect" in senior year, from which it was optional for a student to bear away whatsuch a course was, with but scant attention paid to the trend of modern thought, and even less to individual preference, it must be admitted that it was fruitful in good, steady

work and ripe scholarship of the medieval sort There were scarcely any sympathetic or social relations between faculty and students. resulting far more from restrictions long followed than from any lack of natural good feeling. Here again class feeling showed itself, not only in the pupils but also in the instructors. Division officers were supposed to have ageneral supervision over their men, but this was almost entirely monitory or punitive. Let a young man behave himself, and from beginning to end of a term his division officer would not address him except when he called him up to recite.

Noah Porter was President, a kindly man of scholarly abstraction, who presided at the chapel exercises, and acknowledged with ers of the next, despite the faculty's stern and grave courtesy salutations on the street. Tho nearest one of the faculty to the college heart was doubtless Prof. Thomas Thucher, affectionately called "Tommy" Thucher, who neted toco parentis toward ail. Prof. Loomis of mathematical fame provoked unceasing interest by his quaintness of appearance, speech and manner. He it was who rigged some sort of whirliging on top of Alumni Hall pride in the to record the velocity of the wind. To Yale spirit. this a member of '76 managed to attach a whizzing along at a tornado's rate. One tranquil morning, when the professor was crossing the campus, calculating no doubt in him within moderate limits. He might be recitation room he had just left be chanced to prayed. Above all he must be manly. This raise his eyes to this aerometer. It is said that never before had those steep stairs been mounted so rapidly as they then were by this delighted discoverer of a mysterious upper current, who presently descended, however, ruefully convinced that there were more things in heaven and earth than were contained in his

philosophy. It may be mentioned that two of Mr. Hadley's recent competitors for the Presidency were members of the faculty when he was an undergraduate-H. P. Wright, tutor of Latin, and

Bernadotte Perrin, tutor of Greek. Religious exercises were held every morning and on Sundays in the old chapel, whose hard, high-backed pews painfully recalled the regicides. There was a college choir, long suffering and derided, which, facing, as it did, one combined expression of mockery, probably sang under more disadvantages than any musical body extant. The organ constitutionally wheezed. At one time a tin horn had been inserted in one of its pipes overnight, and then weird variety was added to its strains. The President had a fondness for ancient psalmody of that sort which erstwhile reminded the Puritans of Adam's fatal fall. His favorite hymn began as follows:

Lift up to God the voice of praise. Whose goodness passing thought, Loads every moment as they fly With benefits unsought.

As executed-an apt word by the way-by the choir, with tin-horn obligate and bronchitis accompaniment, this psalm of thanksgiving

would give rag-time vivacity to a dirge.

It was during Mr. Hadley's course that the change was made from the old chapel to the new. His class held a meeting to consider whether the senior bow should be translated into the new edifice, and determined that the custom should be continued. Thus when he marches down the assic of Battel Chapel, between two bobbing lines of seniors, to the amazement of the freshmen and the amusement of the girls in the gallery, he may feel all the regrets of a

lost opportunity.

Besides the Lit., which was regarded as the perfection of college journalism and whose contributors were laurel-growned in college estimation, there were two weekly papers, the organ of the neutrals. The Banner and the Pot Pourri, two illustrated entalogues, often containing many clever cartoons, were also published once every year. Then there were sundry desulfory publications, often anonymous tive as that of a raceborse in the lead and satirical, like the "Seventh Book of Gene sis." and the "Yale Naughty-gal All-man-ax." It will not be remembered by many, and doubtless by the author least of all, that Arthur Hadlegicontributed the following verses to this last-named periodical in the fall of 1875:

THE OLD CHAPEL. Once upon a time, long years ago, upon a summer's

All silently they sat and smoked, until their leader He was a colemn man, that Prex, as everybody the effect that it was the smartest and wick-

Said he: "The corporation vote we build a college I need your help, stand by me friends, don't leave me in the lurch.

What is the most unsightly shape?" he asked the

Well hast thou done, Sir Architect; thou art a 'Now, who is he who can produce a draught of winter

knowledge ha.
It was the much-respected Prof. of Meteorology.
Said he: "The current A. Q. X. through H. P. C. will

And carre up and down the aisles both rain and hail and snow. But when the heat of summer comes the current

No breath of sir can reach the scats unless the build-ing burst." Scarce had he done, than up rose one with theo-Said he: "My mission is to help the fallen human

Wherefore I tray you set my desk three hundred cubits high.

Well said, well said, Sir Theologue, we'll do as you Now who can furnish us with seats which students shall detest?"

Straight to the blackboard up he went and drew three-freles runni.
And fourteen lines and sixteen curves with knowledge most profound. He pointed out how by these means a seat could be

In which no student great or small could sit and not be pained. He gave the proof-of all the profanot one could and then trained. At a fancy dress ball, given at the fraternity room, only noninderstand-it was not errorly logical, but sounded very grand. Lers, of course, being recent, he appeared But, proved or not, the fact was true and that was all as the dark of Claus. It is safe to the model and will be learned faculty to other talk proceeded.

Say that this right lower took the trusk for any that this right lower took the trusk for

It may be said that there was a general interest felt in writing throughout the college. and a wholesome love of letters, from which | were its honors; but this worry was quite as developed a directness in thought and expression which has come to be known as the Yale

found opportunity in class meetings or the prizes and also was successful in the solution secret societies. In sophomore year, to be of mathematical problems; in junior year, he they finally withdrew with so little clothing | sure, there was instruction in declamation, but | spoke for the Junior Oration prize, but his

illustrated by an incident which occurred during the time when "Pinafore" was just attain-ing its vogue. A sophomore spoke before his class one of Shiel's impassioned philippies, containing a climax of "Never! NEVER!" Hardly had he pronounced the words when the class sprung to its feet as one man and shouted: "What! never?" "Well, hardly ever," replied the speaker, and continued cool-"Well, hardly

ly with his denunciation. College dissipation was not of a very virulent sort. The Quiet House, over which Frank Moriarity presided, was the favorite resort, and it was his proud prerogative not only to give good ale, but also to see that no one imbibed more than a reasonable quantity of it. Para-doxical as the saying may be to his business. Moriarity's influence was in the cause of sobriety. His pince was so alluring, with its shining handles, pewter, glass-bottomed mugs and golden bucks cooked to a turn, that a man would much rather go there and behave himself than not go there at all. There was a pervasive poesy, too, which prevented a man from becoming gross. He might quait his ale, and quote, "nunc vino pellife curas," and footship Imagine himself another Pendennis, but no nightly rufflanism would ensue, nor matutinal

Hazing was still a good old custom at Yale. There was absolutely no college sentiment against it, especially if it was jecose, and neither cowardly nor cruel. With these limiers of the next, despite the faculty's stern and stringent injunctions. Three members of the ber for taking several freshmen from their downy couches and ducking them in the founofficially as guardian for many students, and | tain which appertained to the handsome priwhose genial nature kept him unofficially in | vate residence which then stood on Chapel street, opposite South College. This, however, was not at all on account of any complaints of the victims, for they remained stubbornly silent to all inquiries of the faculty, taking pride in the chance to show their pluck and

This same Yale spirit gave tone to the colleclockwork in such wise that it sent the thing | gian of the day. While there was much in it which was provincial, causing him to be as sure of his own superiority as a Levite, it kept feeling kert Vale democratic despite class and society distinctions. Hard work was respected: the vain and idle son of a rich man was jeered at. Often the poorest member of a class was the most popular, chosen repeatedly to act as its representative. In a word, the touchstone at Yale in those days was character.

Into this compact, homogeneous,

but intensely virile social organization Arthur Twining Hadley entered in the fall of 1872. He was one of the younger men in his class, but not the youngest, the average age at graduation being 22 years and 29 days, while his age was 20 years and 40 days. He entered not as a stranger, but as one coming into his inheritance. His earliest recollections were of Graduates of classes in the sixtles will recall the Socratic looking child, more gnome than elf, who frequented the campus, and of whom they made a pet, since he was the only son of their favorite professor. It was one of the amusements of the seniors to place the lad on one of the posts of the famous fence and propound all sorts of catch-questions, which he would answer with preternatural so-

Of course, there already is a Hadley legend about the boy's precoeity, going back to a re-markable conversation in Greek at the time of his birth. As a matter of fact, he was so delicate in health that his parents guarded him from being forced. At an early age he acquired German, which he has spoken ever since with singular purity. He himself used whimsically to say when he was in college that he wished he could play as good a game of chess as he did when he was ft years old. He took his pren-aration at the Hopkins Grammar School, but was not valedictorian of his class there. That distinction was carried off by Arthur Reed

It became apparent at once to the class of 1876 that Arthur Hadley was to be their leader. From the beginning and at all times he was easily first. It is said that his general average to algebra for the first term of freshman year was four; that being absolute perfection, a thing rather more difficult to attain at Yale than anywhere else. It is also said that the only mistake credited to him in Greek grov out of a dispute with the Professor ab-Record and the Courant, the latter being the geographical location, in which the Professor happened to be wrong. Occasionally dur ing his course he became needlessly fright-ened lest he was falling behind, and then e field hopolossiv distanced. His general standing for the four years was about 3.60. Edwin Dean Worsester, Jr., his chum took second place as salutatorian, being about fitteen-one-hundredths behind him. This atrage standing of Hadley's, while very high was not a record breaker, that paim being held It is said, by Prof. H. P. Wright, now dean o colleges participated, to the old eight-oared four-mile contest with Harvard. That was a The rois did meet in Prex's room to drive dull care are of little value, except in the same class. Now, '76 was far above the average in ability taking pride in the remark of a professor to

> Shortly after Arthur Hadley entered college his father, Prof. James Hadley, died. His as follows: mother then being a widow and he her only son, he remained much with her and for the first two years of his course lived at home. That acuteman arranged his views and drew them During junior and senior years he lived in Durfee, in the first entry, with Worcester as his roommate. He was in no sense a dig. For I cannot see that well could be less beauteous than one thing, his eyesight would not permit it this plan. Besides, learning came easily to him, and his interest in humanity was too intense So cold and yet so copious that each shall have his for him to be a recluse. There was share? always a strong practical vein in him, de-Then rose a man both old and grave, of wondrous rived doubtless from a long line of Yankee ancestors. Books he regarded as but means to the one great end, knowledge of men and their affairs. It is a fact not generally known that though Prof. James Hadley studied and taught Greek all his life, being one of the world's greatest scholars in that language, his natural bent was toward mathematics. His son inherited this taste, and was one of the yery few men whom one could picture as sitting down and reading mathematics, like Stunning Warrington, as if he really enjoyed The source from which I draw my power is placed it. But he resolutely fought against this preference, fearing lest a constant pursuit of it might make him narrow. There were, by the way, some significant horrible examples at Vale in those days.

Arthur Hadley was a society man in each year of his course, being in Belta Kappa, Delta Then stends reigned among the profs, and not a word they spake.

Till be who mathematics taught the awful silence broke.

Year of his course, we have a few in and skull and Bones. By inheritance, he should have been a neutral, as his lather was always litterly opposed to the secret society system. It is said that a wholesale dread of the Professor's indignation kept the sophomores from roughly initiating Arthur into his freshman society. However, he entered heartily into the Delta Kappa frolles, taking part in the peanut rushes And thus the wondrous pile was built by mason and grotosqueness. In junior year he was a capilla They say it has no counterpart 'twixt Washington and | failed to gain it, much to his disappointment. into for the Lit, editorship from D. K. E., but At times, before the different society elec-And there the students sit absorbed in meditation | tions, he was worried about his chances, like Till nature's sweet restorer comes and puts them all | many a less traminent man, recalling perhaps to sleep. certain strictures which he had made against the system when his father was alive, and be fore he himself and learned how desirable

needless as that regarding his standing. Arthur Haday held the Woolsey and Bristed scholarships during his course. In sopho-Public speaking was neglected, save as it more year, he took two of the composition they finally withdrew with so little ciothing that Hamilton Park looked like the rag distributing floor of a paper factory.

Initiation into any one of the four secret societies of freshman and sophomore years was likely to be a muscular affair, beginning, prob-

apparent that little in the intellectual line worth taking escaped that room in Durfee. Arthur Hadley took a keen interest in ath-

ball games at Hamilton Park and of talking over rowing with Bob Cook. In those days the curved ball was a startling innovation in baseball, even as the sliding sent was one in rowing. It is easy to imagine Mr. Hadles as mathematically demonstrating the efficiency of both devices. He was fond of taking long walks, the result of early care for his health; he also was fond of playing whist, though J. B. Gleason of his class played a stronger game. Heliked nothing better than to sit on the fence and chat and joke with his classmates, and he always joined in the singing with an enthusiasm worthy of betsimple, loyal, unaffected, and his mannerisms, in no degree implying superiority, made him attractive and lovable. He was Aircharged with the Yale spirit, and stoutly believed that the liest fellows in the world comprised the

class of '70. It may be asked whether the class ever imagined that Arthur Hadley might one day be President of Vale. There was good reason why no such thought should occur. Ex-President Woolsey, a venerable man, was yet alive. President Porter, though far beyond middle life, was in his prime of usefulness, and when so distant a contingency as the appointment of his successor was discussed, it was conceded that Prof. Dwight would be the man. Hadley's Presidency, therefore, was too remote from the average mind of twenty-two years. But one and all realized that he would make his mark, even as they felt sure that wherever and whatever he might be, he would retain his love for them and for Yale.

THE POPE'S POETRY.

A New Volume to Be Added to the Poems

Already Published. From the Course or des Elats Unio.

Pants, May 25.—Pope Leo XIII's poem, The Baptism of Clovis," which was recently made into an oratorio by M. Théodore Dubois. the eminent leader of the Paris Conservatoire, has just been produced in Rheims with success. As is now known pretty generally, the Pope is a very distinguished poet. When Charles Benoist was gathering material for his notes on the Vatican for the Temps the other day, the lope at the close of an audience reached behind him for a little box, which he put into

the hands of the writer, remarking, "You expressed a desire to see a volume of my poems. Here is one; but the collection is not complete. The other volume will be ready in October." As soon as he found himself in the ante-chamber Beneist opened the box. It contained a book of ordinary size, between the quarto and the octavo, with a white cover embellished by the Pontifical arms printed in gold, the tiarn, the keys, the lilies, the poplar tree, the rainbow and the star. On the back there was a band of white silk. It was a work of excelent taste and perfect execution. The heads of the chapters and the initials, all different from each other, and each one carefully suited to the subject, presented the most delicate shades of light green, clear blue, pale rose color and sil-

very gray.

The first edition, that is, the Udine edition, opens with a preface by the Rev. Enrico Valil, S. J., which contains the following criticism: "It seems to be that the stamp of his Holiness is recisely the Virgilian not alone on account of the whole of arranging phrases, which belongs more style than to poste temperament, but on account the grandour of the conceptions, the choice and vision of ideas, the clerant and delicate facility the which they are brought into light, and the account of the vision of the which they are brought into light, and the account of the virgilian grands."

periods."

The taste for versification was developed early in Leo XIII. In college he was a producy in that line of literary exercises. In a setter to his mother he spoke of the task that was given to him to write in Latin verses a description of the burning of the Church of St. Faul. His flexible pen still moves with ease from one subject to another. Sometimes the Pope likes to sharpen the point of an epigram. For example: AGAINST NABDIUS, TRECUNNING AND OBSGINAL BENIES.

ADAINST NABBUS, TRECUSSISO AND ORDERS ADAINST SARRY WE SAW Nardius in a summer ceat passing implantly through the streets of Rome. But, evertheless, the winter was alvancing with rapid pides, and at last in the bitter cold the rivers and idea became still and motionless. Then some one said to me with a smile, 'the foxever changes his character, although he changes as fur. But be not assentiated, my friend; our ardius, more cumming than the fox, changes neither; a holds on to both.

"Brilliant image, taken from a ray of the suo, how "Brilliant image, taken from a ray of the suo, how arriy dost thou reflect the noble lines of the formad, the force of the eyes and the chire beauty of Admirable power of genius, predigtous unknown! iles, the rival of nature, could not paint a more

But more frequently his inspiration leads him toward the highest spheres of ethics and meditation. The lines which close the volume give the best idea of the temperament, the falsent and the poetic work of Leo XIII.:

"THE RULE OF LIVE FOR THE POSTIFICATE. Come: Bestir thyself, O Lee: In consistence with difficult tasks. Suffer with fortisel reverses. Fear nothing. With the delay years alread; reached, the course of thy set of the contempt for them, and yearning in for higher things, sepire constantly to the courter.

The omission by the Courrier of all criticism of the work or of any account of the performance at Reims is amply supplied by the Figure

For the festivities at Reims Leo XIII, renewing the old tradition of the Popes, ever the friends of literature and art, wrote an ode to France entitled the "Baptism of Clovis," which he presented to Mgr. Langenieux, with a renot ready in time. M. Thécalore, Dubois, haying at last finished it, has just brought it out

with all solemnity in the Cathedral of Reims. The ode with the epigraph, Vicat Christus a diligit Frances, is divided into three parts the baptism, the epopee and the awaking. Its nineteen stanzas, all in four verses, present in the steel-like clashing of the Latin words a vigorous and martial movement. They speak of the discouragement of Clovis in the presence of the battle's perils, of his promise to God to become a convert in exchange for victory, of the begome a convert in exchange for vectors, of the lingisism at Reims of the King and his army, of the triumph and delight of Rome over the news of such a gordous conquest, of the horsism all through the ages of the soldiers of the faith, and of the firm belief in the flund burying of all racial hatrods and emitties in the near future of union, concord and frater-

he addity of the composer to make use of he art flees of the counterpoint and fugue ell known. In this work we find the evi-ge of it once more; and it is only just to say tall told the work is sound and solid, but rather short.
The oreliestra of the theatre, the amateurs of the town, the choir of the cathedral rein-forced by many-children from different schools, all with remarkable latediagence, obeyed the composer who wielded the baton.

New British Athletic Records.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Amateur Athlette Association of England, held on May 13, the following performances respect by the Irish A. A. A. were accepted as British records: Long jump, 24 feet 5 feeb, by W. J. M. Newburn, July 16, 1898, at the incarational contest, Ireland vs. Scotland, at Pall's Bridge, Dublin; throwing Dispound beaumor disposed eight, by P. F. Kiely, 151 (set 11 inches, at Cubir, July 25, 1888; high jump, what he was doing. He was getting, acquainted.

burn at Mullingar on July 18, 1868, was rejected as a record by the Irish A. A. A. on account of the performance being made on a down grade. This leaves A. C. Kraenzein of the University of Pennsylvania in undisputed possession of the world's record with the jump of 24 feet 4% inches at the intercollegiate In the other events for which the new rec-

ords are announced, superior performances have been done in America and rank as world's records. J. Plannigan has thrown the 10-1-10 mind hummer 158 tent 4 tuches from a seven-tent circle, and M. F. sweenes has cleared if feet 5% inches in the high jump.
The committee decided to hold the annual championship meeting on July 1 at the Molyney Years (2016).

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL BOOK HIS STEPS," BY THE REV. MR. SHELDON OF KANSAS.

Novel, Written in Place of a Sermon, That Has Sold More Than "Uncle Tom's Cab-in" and "East Lynne" Together-3,000,-000 Coples of the Book Are Said to Have

Been Sold Here and in Great Britain. "In the place of delivering a sermon on Sunevenings during the winter, I intend to read a story," was the announcement made by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, pastor of the Central Congregational Church at Topeka, Kan., one Sunday early in the winter of 180-07. Little did he think as he made the announce. ment that within a comparatively short time the newshovs on the streets of London would be crying the same story along with their daily papers, and that the people of two con-tinents would be discussing it. Yet that is the history of "In His Steps," a book which, it is said, has had a sale unparalleled in the history of literature-three million copies in the first four months of 1800. "In His Sters" deals with social problems,

In the city of Raymond, Henry Maxwell, a preacher, has just completed a vigorous sermon on Christian duty when a poorly clad and ill-appearing young man walks out before the congregation and begs for a chance to speak. He has been worn out by his search for work and uncomplainingly wonders what Christ would do in similar circumstances. The incident changes the pastor's conception of duty. and the next Sunday he asks all who are willing to join him in making it a rule to ask before every action the question, "What would Jesus do?" To the pastor's surprise fifty of his congregation take the pledge for one year. Among the band are many of the most promfpent people of Enymond: Edward Norman, editor of the News; Alexander Powers, superintendent of the railroad shops; Donald Marsh, President of the local college: Milton Wright, a rich merchant; Dr. Wost, a well-known medical authority; Jasper Chase, an author: Miss Virginia Page, an heiress, and Rachel Winslow, the leading sourano of the choir. The reforms begin immediately, Norman changes the policy of his newspaper and institutes such revolutions that his ruin isheredicted. Rachel Winslow refuses a large offer to join a concert company, and decides to devote her talent to the saving of outcasts in the 'Rectangle," the slum district of Raymond,

Alexander Powers begins a beneficial plan of co-operation with his workmen, but, discovering that the railroad is openly violating the Interstate Commerce laws, resigns his place. Virginia, Page has much difficulty in answer-ing the question "What would Jesus do with one million dollars?" Jasper Chase, disappointed to his failure to secure the love of Eachael Winslow, gives up his pleage. Rolin Page, a young man of independent wealth, becomes converted in the humble meetings at the "Rectangle," President Marsh's problem comes through his dislike of municipal affairs, but he follows out the line of duty which his piedge imposes and heads a strong movement for local political reforms. Editor Norman loses thousands of dollars through his polley, but is, thoroughly convinced that he can succeed with financial backing, and Virginia l'age comes to his relief with a half million dol-ars with which she endows the paper. The Pages buy considerable "Rectangle" property and build proper tenement houses on it. Remarkable changes take place in Baymond, and the movement spreads to many cities of the country. At the end of the year the largely in-

creased band meets again in the old Raymond church. And yet the work is only begun. The influence of the movement has spread beyond all , eckoning and the paster of the church can see visions of a regeneration of Christendom. The Rev. Mr. Sheidon, author of this work, is the paster of the Central Congregational Church at Topeka, a little chapel in the outthe apparent good his sermons were doing his congregation: he wanted to preach an every day Christianity in an attractive form; he became convinced that a novel would more nearly accomplish his object than a series of abstract sermons, and "In His Steps" was the result. It was written, a chapter each week, and as each chapter was completed it was read the succeeding Sunday. The story was com-pleted in the spring of 1897, and during the following summer was published as a serial in a Chicago publication. In November of the

same year it first appeared in book form. "I want you to besue a paper edition of this way of people buying it," were the instructions which Mr. Sheldon gave to the publisher. The publisher demurred. It would make the book appear cheap, he said, and his house could not afford to get a reputation for publishing cheap pooks. Mr. Sheldon insisted and the paper bound edition was nublished. In one year it was selling at the rate of 1.100 copies a day. It found its way to England and met with immediate favor; twenty different publishers pirated it, as it was not copyrighted in England. Its sale there far exceeded even that in America, and a recent letter from an English publishing house says that 0,000,000 copies of Mr. Sheldon's books have been sold in Great Britain during the last few months, the greater part of them being "In His Steps," which has been issued in twenty editions, ranging in

price from a penny un. In a twelvementh Charles M. Sheldon has risen from obscurity to fame. But not with-standing the honors which his admirers have attempted to hear upon him he is unchanged in all respects. He has received repeated calls to Eastern churches, but in all of his work he puts to himself the question made prominent in his book, "What would Jesus do?" and he has preferred to remain with his own little

congregation. Mr. Sheldon is still a comparatively young He is a pative of Wellsville, N. Y. where he was born in 1857. A large part of his early life was spent on a Dakota farm, and he has much of the spirit and dash of the West. His father, who is also a minister, farmed during the week days and did missionary work on Sundays. Young Sheldon attended school at Yankton, and when about 15 wrote several stories which were published in the Yankton

parers.
Mr. Sheldon was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass : Brown University and unted from the latter institution in 1806), istry and began preaching at Waterbury, Vt. He received a call to become the mater of the newly established Central Congregational Church in Topeka in 1888. His church began with sixty members; now it numbers more than 200. His first work was to build a little church. He was dissatisfied with the quality of Christianity he saw in many professed Christians. He wanted to know what ideas the masses of the people had on the subject of Christianity, and he wanted to find out about their daily lives and occupations. With this desire he asked his congregation to excuse him from pastoral work for three months, and his congregation saw little of him excent during church services. He was at home scarcely any of the time, but very few people know

onainted.

Topeka is the headquarters of the Atchison
Topeka and Santa Fé linifrond. Hundreds of
men are employed in the railroad shops and
hundreds of trainmen make their headquarters there. It was among these that Mr. Shelden spent much of his time. He obtained an
employee's pass from the railroad commany,
and, dressel as an employee, he made trips up
and down the road in company with the trainmen, learning their ways and drawing out
their ideas on every subject, especially on religion. After that he spent a week or two
with the physicians of Topesa, studying them.
He read their books and visited their patients
with them. Another week was spent with the
lawyers in their offices and in court. Again The 24 feet 6% inches broad jump of New- | Topeka and Santa Fé Ballroad. Hundreds of

church. He thought he was not doing them the good that he wished. He thought over his own college days and remembered how distant some of the ministers were. He determined that none of those who attended his church should have that feeling, and he became one of the students. He registered as a student at the beginning of the college year and entered the classes with the rest. He studied Greek and Latin with them and took

he won their complete confidence. In the hard times of 1803 Mr. Sholdon re-ceived many applications for aid from persons who were out of employment. He determined to find out for himself whether or not employment could be secured by a common la borer, and putting on a suit of clothes he started out in search of it. Every one who ever employed labor received a call from him, but he was invariably turned away with the information that no laborers were needed. On the following Sunday he related his experiences and the people of Topeka awoke to the fact that an unusual sort of preacher was among them.

A short distance from Mr. Sheldon's church is a settlement of negroes, known in Topeka as "Tennessectown," in which intery and want were on every hand. To this settlement Mr. Sheldon turned his attention as a field for doing good. He interested some of his congregation in the work which he had in mind, and from a small beginning of a few years ago several creditable institutions have grown up in Tennessectown. Among these are a kindergarten and a free reading room. It is said that this was the first kindergarten for colored children ever established. To teach the negroes how to improve their homes prizes were given to the family who had the best garden in Tennessectown, and another series of prizes to the families that made the greatest improvement in the appearance of their promises. Yards are now kent clean and every available toot of ground is planted even some of the parkings are planted to onions and radishes. Fences have been built, whitewash has been freely used and many of the buts have been transformed into cozy cottages.

To illustrate Mr. Sheldon's method of work: A

man settled in Tennesseetown several months ago and began the Hegal sale of Hquor. The usual method of dealing with such a trader is to have him arrested and his liquor confis-As soon as he regains his freedom he usually starts in again at his old business and operates until again arrested. It irequently harpens that the officers of the law weary of this performance sooner than the man does. It was not long until the svil effects of the joint began to be noticed in Tennesseetown, and Mr. Sheldon determined to try another method more in keeping with his ideas. He first tried persuasion, but the liquor seller said he had to make a living some way, and he had no employment. Mr. Sheldon at once found work for him, the shop was shut up, and now the one time liquor seller is a firm friend of the preacher-author.

Mr. Sheldon receives hundreds of letters asking questions regarding "In His Steps." Many people suppose that the church deseribed in the story is an idenlized picture of Mr. Sheldon's church. No one is more quick to correct this impression than Mr. Sheldon himself. It is impossible for him to answer personally all the letters he receives, so he has prepared a printed letter, which he sends in reply to many of these, in which he says:

"The story 'In His Steps' when written was purely imaginary. I knew of no such places or characters in existence. It was not founded upon fact, but it was written with a desire that the imaginary might become real. Since the story was written I have heard of several characters who are very nearly like those in

A project which Mr. Sheldon keeps constantly in mind, and one which he hopes to accomplish some time, is the establishment of a daily newspaper after the style of the one described in "In His Steps." Hie believes that the daily newspaper is a great power for good or evil in the world, and his blea is to conduct a paper as Jesus would if He were its editor. He spent some time as a reporter on a Topeka morning paper at one time in order o familiarize himself with some of the details of the business, and he believes that a daily such as he contemplates could be success fully started at once if he had the capital necwrites a novel, which he reads to his congre-

gation before allowing it to be published. The immense sule of "In His Steins" in Ing.

Inni is doubtiess due largely to the fact that twenty English firms were pushing the book at one time. An English publication says that in four months its circulation has far surpassed the total erculation of all of Mrs.

Henry Woods's novels in forty years. "East Lynne," which has had a larger circulation than any other English copyright novel, has only reached 480,000 copies, and it is said that the total number sold of William Black's novels is not more than 300,000. "Three Men in a Boat," a remarkably popular book, reached 100,000: "Beside the Boanie Briar Bush," 19,000: "A Frischer of Zenda," 70,000, and "The Christian." the most oppular book of 1807, sold to the extent of 123,000 in that year. But "In His Steps" has remerbed a sale of 3,000.

Ooo copies. Three of Mr. Sheklon's books, published in England at a penny, ran through and as agregate edition of 1000,000 in that year.

But "In His Steps" has remerbed a sale of 3,000.

Ooo copies. Three of Mr. Sheklon's books, published in England at a penny, ran through and is of, grout build, When he first came to Topeka he induiged in all sortes of athletic sports, which he has given up to a great extent now, as he has grown store portly, and The immense sale of "In His Steps" in Ing-

sports, which he has given up to a grout ex-tent now, as he has grown more portly, and there are larger calls upon his time. Mr. Sheldon's family con-ists of a wife and one childboy of two years. The family lives in a cottage not far from Washburn College, Near lives the Rev. Stewart Sheiden, father of the author, who acts as his son's secretary,

Carr Neel Will Play Again This Senson-Tournament Announcements.

News has just been received in local lawn tennis circles that Carr B. Neel, the expert from the West, will reenter the tournament lists, this season and that he will be seen at Newport next August, as well as at some of the other big tournaments of the year. Neel was considered fully equal to Larned and Wrenn when he competed last, and his style of play used to beat Larned regularly, although he frequently lost to Wrenn
Huntington's promise to play again at New-

port this summer and his rapid improvement port this summer and his rapid intercovement at New Haven hast week and Foede's reducin to activity, if only for one or two fourgaments, are supplemented with runners, also at Bedwell, Hovey and Chinec, all three being veteran experts. Hower is expected to play again, whose Hovey and Chinec may return. Larned and Wrenn are still dealedful, and there is no mews yet from the English team that has been mixed to some over this summer. Stovens and Builtong will play again through this senson.

Add these two strong second-grade deale to Bon I and Collins from the West, Chinardon Whitman, Ware, Fischer and a whole funched the promising second-grade also has an son. Whitman, Ware, Fischer and a whole dambled the promising second-edges from 6 histomson, and this cuminer promises to drawish a big revival in termis. Ware and bytefor win they only in a few of the most important returnments.

I healtars have been issued for the Loriza and You deposy testpromonts that are next on the schooling and the Board promise for the Loriza by the schooling and the Board promise for the Southern Stone Company of the Southern Stone Company of the Stone Stone Company of the Stone Stone Company of the Stone St

he seent hours riding on street ears, talking with motormen and conductors.

Among those who attended his church were many students of Washburn College, a Congregational institution in the neighborhood of his

TARGET PRACTICE AT SEA.

THE LESSON OF THE NAVAL BATTLES AT SANTIAGO AND MANTELL

England and France Have Determined That Their Gunners Shall Not Be Excelled by the Americans-More Attention to He Given in Future to Gun Practice,

WARHINGTON, June 2 .- The result of the part in all their sports. The result was that naval battles in the war between the United States and Scala has directed the attention of the navies of the world more than ever before o the importance of target practice Reports recently received by the Navy Department show that European countries are giving much consideration just now to the subject of gunnery. This is particularly true of the English and French navies. The former country has determined that its gunners shall

not be excelled by the Americans, and the Navy Department in Washington has just been informed that the Bettish Admiralty has determined that the gunnery practice of the navy shall be maintained to the highest possible state of efficiency. Steps have been taken which will involve a large additional expense in the turchase of 'augmention, and captains in turrets and barbettes, are to have every opcortunity for practice. The English Navy has adopted an arrangement by which small quickfiring guns will be trained and elevated under the same conditions as the large weapons, the only difference being that when the large gun is accurately brought to bear on the object the small gun only will be fired. This is done to preserve the life of the large gun and will effect a large saving of powder and shell. The Ad-

a large saving of powder and shell. The Admiralty has also determined substantially to increase the amount arrivally allowed as crize money for heavy kun practice.

American naval officers have been gathering information for several months on the target practice of the European navies, and, while the reports all show that the American Navy is the equal of any other navy in marksmanship, it is not proposed by the Navy becartment to reliaquish its efforts to advance target practice. To this end all the information of value to commanders of value is demanders of value in the information of value to them for their assistance. Particular attention will be called to the necessity of raving the greatest attention to accuracy of fire, and it is not unlikely that Congress will be called upon-for a liberal increase in the appropriation for target practice. Naval afficials do not beside upon-for a liberal increase in the appropriation for target practice. Naval afficials do not beside to the point out that there is the greatest difference between the gunnery of a vessel in

for inrect practice. Naval efficients do not besitate to point out that there is the greatest difference between the gunnery of a vessel in target practice in times of peace and in gunnery of a vessel in target practice in times of peace and in gunners of a vessel in target practice in times of peace and in gunners of a vessel in an article on American gunnery that "the comparative number of hits make by vessels in annual practice is very acceptive."

This is shown by a comparison of the results in the naval engagements with Cervera's fleet and with the Spanish shine at Manila. In the flight at Sanilago the American "avy secret something like I tercent, of hits out of a foul number of results freed. In target practice the resemble whose about 25 to diverse cent, of the number of shots freed, while at times it has renched 15 to 40 tercent. Entith naval officers assert that the American heavy runs fire at a target which is continued from the results and hence procure records that indicate better marksmanshin. The Bettish Avant and American annersy, has this to say. Without hewever, discarraching our own gunners, who protonly do very well according to the operations in the practice much less than the American law at a target discard, commenting on British and American annersy, has this to say. Without hewever, discarraching our own gunners, who protonly do very well according to the operation of the practice much less than the American Navy, which it about a creat disadvantage. If we practice much less than the American have according to the amount to the series of the case, our Almirais are doing what they can to encourage good shooting at their various naval stations, and the Adiotrality is increasing the amount to be seen on annual oractice, Money can hardly be better sent on annual oractice. Money can hardly be better sent on annual visit such from as that fail out in verfecting our shooting."

et hitel States vessels hithe battle of Ma-lay." This was prepared by Licut John Jibest of the Boltin re, who tells the Ler of times the Samish vessels under trait Monton were hit. Lieut. Ellievit sout that the total number of hits off-remorted as received by the Spanish was 111. Thirteen were Sinch, six is and twenty-two Sinch, hirty-one were unders and twenty-nine other calibres.

KOUTHERN WHITES AND BLACKS,

The Views of a Reasonable and Considerate Southerner. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire As a Southerner who shouldered a rifle on one occasion and aided in preventing a lynching, who has read your paper for nearly two years and a haif, and voted for Rossevelt, I trust you

will allow me to add a few words to the discus-

on of the negro question

The saying "hard words break no bones! might be extended to include the facts that neither do they retain bones already broken

rnew to be a small lackwoods settlement—
in a maker hegre to pay off white soldiers,
that year Teave. To tease the enged hears
to the ferry and then to blame the poor brute
because he larges his bars and wounds you
do not seen we correctly. It may be good polites safe reward the negar were and discournage the white vide, but I do not think so. Is
tends to continue the brown which fortunateties for other rease as tending bruces.
The only settlement in the South that deserves consideration is afterly opposed to
breching but it is impossible in all cases to
control such a first vide as of different white
mea. So far as the adored rare is concerned
for South admirs a first welcomes such negroeducators as pocker. I We shington and such
achieve as Hundron Institut. There is really
but fitle near lar the subars of negro agitators
like T. Thomas foretime.

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CURE BICK HEADACHE.